

# Mechanics' Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKINGMAN, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;  
Act well your part, there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 34.

ALBANY, AUGUST 12, 1848.

WHOLE NUMBER 86.

## Poetry for the People.

### A Song for the Million.

Written at the request of, and dedicated to, that true friend to all mankind, the Hon. ZADOCK PRATT, by his friend, B. B. FRENCH.

#### Air—The Hunters of Kentucky.

The noblemen of nature are  
The hardy working classes,  
The tillers of the yielding soil,  
The blouses and the masses;  
The stalwart farmer drives his team,  
And while he turns the sod, sir,  
He sings his song of happiness,  
And puts his trust in God, sir!  
Oh, the farmer, the independent Farmer—  
Oh, the Farmer, the independent Farmer!

He to the soil commits the seed,  
The fruits spring forth and thrive, sir,  
He gathers in the harvest, and  
He keeps the world alive, sir.  
Then bless the Farmer in your prayers,  
And neither thwart or flout him;  
Be grateful to him always, for  
You cannot live without him!  
Oh, the Farmer, &c.

The Blacksmith—now beneath his sledge  
The sounding anvils ring, sir;  
Amid the flying sparks he stands  
More sovereign than a king, sir;  
The heated mass assumes a shape  
Beneath his swinging blow, sir—  
The coulters and the scythes, and spade,  
Within his furnace glow, sir.  
Oh, the hammer, the anvil and the hammer—  
Oh, the hammer, the anvil and the hammer!

Blacksmiths are men—"aye, every inch"—  
Their sinewy arms behold, sir;  
They, solid as their anvils, are  
Of Nature's purest mould, sir.  
The Blacksmith takes the precedence—  
Of trades it is the trade, sir—  
The haft is worthless till it holds  
The keen and glittering blade, sir!  
Oh, the hammer, &c.

Next in the scale of workingmen  
The hardy Tanner sec, sir,  
Delving amid his hides and bark  
As busy as a bee, sir;  
His art converts the unseemly hide  
Into the polished leather,  
Which sparkles in the mazy dance  
Or brushes through the heather.  
Oh, the Tanner, the busy bustling Tanner—  
Oh, the Tanner, the busy bustling Tanner!

Should enemies invade our soil,  
Their force we would repel, sir,  
By calling all our Tanners out,  
To tan the rascals well, sir;  
They'd stripe them off, and star them o'er,  
And curry them, no doubt, sir!  
So that "their anxious marns would guess  
Their children had been out," sir!  
Oh, the Tanner, &c.

A niche for good Saint Crispin's sons,  
Of quiet life and manner;  
The world were bootless but for them—  
They second well the Tanner;  
Well are they styled "the gentle craft,"

O'er Beauty's foot they bow, sir;  
And oft, I ween, they steal a kiss  
From Beauty's placid brow, sir!  
Oh, Saint Crispin—the gentle sons of Crispin!  
Oh, Saint Crispin—the gentle sons of Crispin!

But, should we name each working-class  
In this our working song, sir,  
Perchance it never would be sung,  
For it would be too long, sir;  
Then here's to all who use the plane—  
The axe, the saw the crow, sir—  
The soldering iron, the turning lathe,  
The shovel, spade, or hoe, sir.  
Oh, the masses—the independent masses!  
Oh, the masses—the independent masses!

The days of monarchy are o'er—  
All men are monarchs now, sir;  
The people rule, and monarchs may  
Before their sovereigns bow, sir!  
The jeweled crown, the purple robe,  
Man far away shall fling, sir;  
And sceptres shall be working-tools—  
The Printing Press the King, sir!  
Oh, the people—the independent people!  
Oh, the people—the independent people!

May, 1848.

## Tales for the Fireside.

### A Story of the Upper Ten.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Jeremiah Crouk considered himself one of the "upper ten thousand." And so he was, as far as a brown stone palace in Fifth avenue, and the reputation of being worth half a million, were concerned. Everybody who wrote to him put Esquire after his name, but that did not make him a gentleman by a great deal. Jeremiah Crouk started in life as a soap and candle manufacturer, in which business he continued, even after his elevation into "good society." At first, the dipping and moulding processes were conducted on a small scale, while a single cart for the collection of ashes and oleaginous matter proved quite sufficient to supply the demand for these indispensable articles, in the production of either hard or soft soap. But honest industry, prudence and economy, met, in his case, their reward. Jeremiah prospered in his business, and continued to prosper until he became a rich man.

Industry, prudence and economy are very commendable virtues, though by no means cardinal virtues. By this remark do not understand us to disparage industry, prudence and economy; they are virtues that all men should practice; but while these are practiced, weightier things should not be, as, alas, they are at present, almost entirely neglected. We grow rich in this world's goods, but poor in the heart's better riches. Their bodies they lift above their fellows, while their minds sink, too often, below, instead of maintaining the level with which they set out in life. This is a melancholy but undeniable fact.

In the case of Jeremiah, as his coffers began to fill up, he began to think himself a better man. He had always maintained that he was as good as any nabob in the land, but now he began to think himself something better than men who stood at the level upon which he stood a few years before. And as money kept pouring in, his self-estimation kept rising.

The wife of Jeremiah Crouk was a plain and sensible woman. She loved her children well enough to find, in the care of them, sufficient to do to keep her mind healthily employed; she was not, therefore, much trou-

bled with newly acquired ideas of self-importance. The growing consequence of her husband had some trouble, at times, to carry such an appendage as a sensible wife with it. The two oldest daughters, Amanda and Margaret, were only a little way in their "teens" when their father's ideas in regard to things of a personal and family nature began to be somewhat expensive. He became all at once concerned about the best schools, and had them removed from a seminary at which they were most carefully instructed in all the useful and ornamental branches of a young lady's education, and sent to a "better" institution—that is, one at which were congregated the children of fashionable people. Neither Amanda nor Margaret liked the change; nor were they benefited by it. Amanda, especially, soon began to acquire notions a little different from what she had been in the habit of maintaining, and to consider the fact of her father's being rich as giving her consequence. Margaret, who was younger, was more like her mother, and, therefore, less apt to have her head turned with what she saw and heard in the new world into which this change had introduced her; but even she took an unnatural growth in this sickly atmosphere—not so much, however, as to produce a very apparent moral distortion. Even after she had completed her education, she remained a very sensible girl—vulgarly so, in some respects, according to the judgment of her more fashionable acquaintances.

About the time these young ladies were ready to come out, their father had his splendid residence in Fifth avenue, and was ready to take his place among the upper ten thousand. He had built a large manufactory away up on the island, so that the odor of his soap works might not taint the city atmosphere, or remind people that he was but a soap and candle maker, after all. He had several times thought of giving up his extensive works and engaging in some new business, but something of the prudence of old times remained, and kept him back from committing this folly.

As soon as Mr. Crouk had taken possession of his new home at the Court End of the town, he issued invitations for a large party, and went to a thousand dollars expense, to have it all upon the most grand and fashionable scale. For old acquaintance sake, as well as to let them see how large and fashionable he had grown, Mr. Crouk invited sundry individuals not fairly entitled to associate with the upper ten. On the night of the grand affair, much to his mortification, he found himself with but few representatives of the "ten thousand" in his magnificent drawing-rooms, and a full attendance, to the man, woman and daughter, of the plebeian herd, who were invited more out of compliment than any thing else. And what added to his chagrin, was the fact that only a small number of those who had not come, deigned even to send their "regrets;" and also the fact that two or three of the families, after arriving and seeing the wives and daughters of vulgar people there, withdrew, without feeling called upon to offer a word of apology.

But Mr. Crouk, who felt himself as good as the best, and better than many hundreds of thousands around him, was not to be killed off in this way. He was one of the "upper ten," and no mistake, and they were bound to acknowledge him—and so they did in the end. Money and style were the passports, and he soon made his peers feel that his claims were not to be lightly esteemed.

In this struggle of Jeremiah Crouk for a place in the ranks of the exclusive few, his wife and daughters did not as warmly second him as he could wish, although there was no opposition. The mother's good sense impressed itself, as a natural consequence, upon the minds of Amanda and Margaret, and her right views, uttered on all fitting occasions, found an echo in their minds. They saw deeper, even as young girls, than the glittering surface, and understood that true happi-



ness was rather quiet and unobtrusive, than brilliant and imposing in its mien. With the full liberty of dressing in the most costly and stylish manner, they rather suffered their taste to be guided by that of their mother, and were, on most occasions, attractive rather from their want of elaborate ornament than on account of its opposite. The consequence was, that even among the "upper ten," Amanda and Margaret were general favorites. Their title to the place they held being once undisputed, no one, of course, could question, for any want of the usual insignia, the fact that they were of the exclusives; and, therefore, that which in others would have been thought exceedingly vulgar, was spontaneously acknowledged to be charmingly simple and attractive in them.

But these two strong indications of a low origin seriously disturbed the father, who was forever complaining about the want of style in the dress of his daughters, and the want of dignity in their manners. What he could do, was always done. He never permitted them to go to the opera without a private box could be obtained; and when he could have a word to say about the toilet arrangements, insisted upon a proper use of ornament, especially of rich jewelry. The private box at the opera was little objected to by the girls; it was pleasant and comfortable to be separated from the crowd, to be exempt from really vulgar contact and the sundry annoyances that all must suffer, even in the most fashionable audiences. Still, it was setting them apart in a manner not altogether agreeable to their feelings, and it would have been less so if they had been aware that they were pretty generally known by the theatre-going public, and remarked upon as "two of the upper ten." So much for the position and pretensions of Jeremiah Crouk and family.

The two sisters were not without their admirers among the young men of their own circle, as well as some who stood on the outside, yet dared to cast upon them ambitious eyes. Spite their want of ostentation in dress, and the entire absence of aristocratic airs, let them appear in company when they would, they soon had a group of admirers about them. This fact greatly surprised young ladies who were conscious of being far more brilliant, and, as they imagined, more highly attractive. But young men have a great fancy for looking a little deeper than the outside, when they feel at all inclined to pay serious attention to young ladies.

Amanda had many wooers, and it was not very long before her heart was won, and by a lover against whom her father could bring no manner of objection. As a man, it is pleasant to be able to say that he was worthy of her hand. But the heart of Margaret, to all appearances, remained unimpressed, although many, attracted by her fortune, her native excellencies, or both, sought an alliance. The addresses of one young man, in particular, were encouraged by her father, but Margaret maintained towards him a cold, but polite reserve. He was never able to approach her near enough to ask the all-important question.

All at once, and without any apparent cause for so doing, Margaret assumed a still more simple style of dress. At home or abroad, in public or private assemblies, she appeared with scarcely an ornament on her person. Every article of jewelry was laid aside, and all rich or attractive colors avoided. Her father remonstrated, but in vain; he sternly ordered a compliance with his wishes, but with no better effect; and he was constrained to let the "wilful girl" have her own way. To the eyes of most of her friends, Margaret appeared none the less attractive on account of this change, her extreme neatness and good taste making up for all deficiencies. Instead of the number of her lovers being diminished, they were increased—but her heart remained untouched.

This singular freak, as it was considered by her family, was continued by Margaret for more than a year, during which she withdrew herself from company as much as it was possible for her to do, and appeared to take more delight in domestic employment than in fashionable pleasure-taking.

Mr. Crouk was troubled; he saw in this evidences of a vulgar mind; indications of a perverted and groveling taste.

Thus the time passed on, and Amanda's wedding-day approached. But Margaret repulsed all suitors—actually refusing to see young men who had at any time made even the slightest advances.

Mr. Crouk had a clerk in his establishment, named Judkin, whom he had raised from a boy, and in whom he reposed the utmost confidence. Judkin possessed good abilities, a fine person, easy manners, and that air of confidence about him which we sometimes see in young men who feel their own force of character, and mean to make use of the ability they possess to force their way in the world against all opposition.

One day, Judkin, with a sober face, came up to

where Mr. Crouk was sitting at his desk, and asked the privilege of a few words with him.

"Certainly, Henry. Sit down. I hope you have not been getting yourself into any trouble?"

"No, sir, not yet; but I don't know how soon I may be in trouble." And the young man's face became still more serious.

"What's the matter, Henry; what's the matter?"

"I am about—or rather was about taking a very important step," said Judkin, in reply, "but I thought it would be better, perhaps, to consult you before doing so."

"That's right—that's right, Henry. What is it?"

Judkin blushed, and looking interesting and confused.

"Ah, ha! I see how it is," said the old gentleman. "An affair of the heart—you are thinking about getting married!"

The young man blushed still deeper, and did not deny the allegation.

"Very well; now I understand. I hope she's worthy of you, Henry; that's all I have to say."

"She's worthy the hand of a prince!" said the young man, with enthusiasm.

"So far, then, all is right. And now, what do want me to do for you?" enquired Mr. Crouk.

"I want mainly your advice, sir," returned the young man. "The parents of the young lady will not consent to our union."

"Why?"

"Because I am nothing but a poor young clerk."

"Indeed! And, pray, who are her parents?"

"People once no better off than I am, who have got a little up in the world."

"And therefore think you not good enough for their daughter?"

"Yes, sir, that's the feeling."

"What is her father's name? Do I know him?"

"You have some little acquaintance with him. But I think it best not to mention to you his name, because, if you advise me in the matter, it will be best for you to be able to say, if any appeal is made to you, that you had not the most remote suspicion that I was paying attention to the young lady?"

"That is a good suggestion. Very well, you needn't tell me her father's name. And so you want my advice, do you?"

"Yes, sir."

"As to what?"

"In the first place, then, I will mention that the young lady is deeply attached to me, and says, come what will, she will marry no one else. Already she has refused two or three offers, from persons whose circumstances are far better than mine."

"She's a true-hearted girl, I should say."

"Indeed she is, sir; and my happiness depends upon her becoming my wife."

"And her parents will not consent?"

"It is hopeless to endeavor to remove their objections. They set an imaginary value upon their consequence, because they have a little more of this world's goods than I possess—not more, however than I will have one of these days, if spared—and would think themselves disgraced by an alliance with me."

"What can you do?"

"Run away with the daughter," said the young man, boldly.

"Not always a safe proceeding," remarked Mr. Crouk, "and the last to be adopted."

"There is no other chance, in my case."

"Is the daughter willing to go off with you?"

"Perfectly. This being so, ought I not to take the only step left me for obtaining her hand?"

"I hardly like to advise you to this course, Henry."

"If I do it, will you consider it a cause for being offended with me?"

"Certainly not."

"Her father, I know, will be dreadfully offended," said Judkin, "and may seek to punish us both by trying to excite your anger against me, in order that I may lose my place and means of supporting my wife."

"Don't give yourself any trouble about that, Henry. But does the young lady understand that you have only the income of a clerk?"

"Perfectly. I have concealed nothing from her.—Still, I cannot but feel a little anxious on the point I have just mentioned. Her father, I am satisfied, will immediately seek to prejudice you against me, and I am aware that he has influence with you."

"He has! Well, let him try; I am forewarned, and, therefore, forearmed. As to marrying the young lady, that, Harry, is your own matter. I will not advise you to do it, nor will I advise you against it. I am perfectly well satisfied that you know what you are about. But to make you easy on the subject of any prejudice likely to be created in my mind, I will give you my check for a year's salary in advance, with all confidence that you will render as faithful service as ever."

Mr. Crouk turned to his desk and filled up a check.

"Here," he said, as he handed it to the young man, "is a check for fifteen hundred dollars. A married man's expenses are greater than a single man's. Your salary, instead of being a thousand dollars, will be fifteen hundred dollars from to-day."

Judkin warmly expressed his thanks, and Mr. Crouk as warmly wished him a favorable issue to his contemplated runaway adventure.

That evening, Margaret not appearing at the tea table, her father enquired if she were not well. Amanda said that she had gone out.

"To spend the evening anywhere?" enquired Mr. Crouk.

"No, I think not. If she had intended doing so, she would have mentioned it to me," replied Amanda.

"She's out late; it's been dark for an hour," remarked the father.

The mother also expressed concern on account of her daughter's absence.

The tea hour went by, and yet Margaret did not return. Mr. Crouk began to feel uneasy. The singular interview he had held with his clerk, suggested the fear that some one, hopeless of gaining his consent, might run off with Margaret, as Judkin was about running off with the daughter of some one unknown to him. This fear caused him to think of Margaret's inexplicable conduct in some things, and thoughts of this gave a new life to his fears. As soon as he was alone with his wife, he suggested to her what was in his mind, but she treated it lightly. Still, Mr. Crouk felt troubled, and he walked about uneasily, listening for the ringing of the street-door bell; but no bell rung, and no daughter returned. Ten o'clock came, and she was yet absent! Hark! there is a ring. The waiter goes to the door. The parents listen—the father, with almost breathless interest. The door is opened—they hear the sound of a man's voice—it is immediately closed again. The waiter returns along the hall alone, opens the parlor door, and hands in two letters, one for Mr. Crouk, and one for his wife. We will only give the contents of the former. It was as follows:

"Dear Sir—Although you did not advise me in so many words to run away with the young lady of whom I spoke to you to-day, yet the measure met your approval, and in doing what I have since done, I have acted with a consciousness that I had your entire sanction; without which I should have hardly felt at liberty to take so important a step. The sweet girl I have loved so long is mine. I am the happiest of men. I may now tell you the lady's name—it is Margaret Crouk. In a week I will be at my post again. In the meantime, let me beg of you not to let the father of the young lady prejudice your mind against one who loves her so truly, and who is ready to make every sacrifice in his power to secure her happiness. We do not expect soon, if ever, to be forgiven by him; but even that great cost we have calculated. Margaret has long accustomed herself to do without the costly luxuries of ornament and dress, in view of this change in her circumstances. She knows my ability, and becomes my wife, prepared to let all her wants and wishes conform thereto. She has written to her mother her own thoughts and feelings on the occasion. She will forgive her, I am sure, and I can but hope that, through her loving influence, the father's heart may be softened toward his child.

Dutifully, I subscribe myself,

HENRY JUDKIN."

Never was a man more completely knocked down than was Mr. Jeremiah Crouk, by the receipt of this cool, but not insulting letter. That he stormed, and even swore, for a time, no one will be surprised to hear; but there was no help for him. Margaret was the wife of his clerk—yes, of his clerk—of the clerk of Jeremiah Crouk, esq., one of the "upper ten thousand." Was there no atonement for this disgrace—no means of wiping it out? There seemed none. Henry Judkin, the unknown, Henry Judkin, his clerk, was now his son-in-law! Poor man—he paced the floor half the night, and then went to bed and went to sleep. What else could he do?

On the third day after the elopement, Judkin and his young bride were sitting in their private parlor, at one of the hotels in Philadelphia. The husband was looking over a New York paper which he had just obtained.

"Hurrah!" he suddenly exclaimed, jumping up and fairly dancing about the floor. "Only just listen to this"—and he read:

"CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me as a partner, Mr. Henry Judkin.—Hereafter the business will be conducted under the name of Crouk & Judkin.

JEREMIAH CROUK."

The young man threw the paper on the floor, and in



the delight and surprise of the moment, caught his young bride, who was already weeping tears of joy, in his arms, and hugged and kissed her in a most unromantic way.

At the end of the week they returned to New York. On the wharf they found the father's carriage waiting for them, and were driven by the strong, fleet horses, in a very short space of time, to the elegant mansion in Fifth avenue, where Judkin's senior partner was waiting to receive him. From a poor clerk, he suddenly found himself one of the "upper ten thousand." He bears his honors bravely.

All must admire the ingenious manner in which Mr. Crouk staved off the disgrace that was about to visit his family. The happy suggestion came while he paced the floor of his parlor, even until past the hour of midnight, and he acted upon it with the least possible delay. The announcement of the marriage and copartnership were almost simultaneous, and there were few who were aware of the fact that Judkin was only his clerk, and had married his daughter without his consent. Strange things happen sometimes, among the "upper ten thousand."—*Godley's Book for Aug.*

### Selling Dry Goods.

People generally think that it is a very easy matter to stand behind a counter and retail dry goods; but a week's experience in the matter would convince the cleverest man that it is much more difficult and laborious than the task of turning a grindstone twelve hours per diem. The office of salesman embodies in its duties, necessity for the shrewdness of a politician, the persuasion of a lover, the politeness of a Chesterfield, the patience of Job, and the impudence of a pickpocket. There are salesmen who make it a point never to lose a customer. One of these gentlemen, who is in a store in Chatham st., not long since was called to show a very fastidious and fashionable lady, who "dropped in while going to Stewarts," to see some rich silk cloaking. Every article of the kind was exposed to her view,—the whole store was ransacked—nothing suited. The costly material was stigmatized as "trash,"—everything was common and not fit for a lady. She "guessed she would go to Stewart's." The salesman pretended to be indignant.

"Madam," said he, in a tone of injured innocence, "I have a very beautiful and rare piece of goods—a case of which I divided with Mr. Stewart, who is my brother-in-law; but it would be useless to show it to you. It is the only piece left in the city."

"Oh! allow me to see it," she asked, in an anxious tone, and continued, "I had no intention of annoying you, or disparaging the merits of your wares."

The salesman, who was now watched in breathless silence by his few fellow clerks, proceeded, as if with much reluctance, and with expressions of fear that it would be injured by getting tumbled, to display an ancient piece of vesting, which had been lying in the store five years, and was considered to be unsaleable. The lady examined and liked it much. That was a piece of goods worthy to be worn. How much was it a yard?

"Twenty-two shillings."

"Oh! that is very high."

"There!" exclaimed he, beginning to fold it up, "I knew you would say that."

"Stay! stay! don't be in such a hurry!" she cried—"I'll give you twenty shillings."

"Madam, you insult me again."

"Cut me off—yards and you can make up the deduction on some velvet which I require for trimmings," almost entreated the fair shopper.

The salesman, after much persuasion, sold the lady the vesting, for which they had in vain sought to get five shillings per yard, at the price above indicated.—The profits on the sale of the vesting and velvet, amounted to thirty-three dollars, out of which the clerks were permitted to pay for a supper of oysters. The best of this brief tale of dry goods is to be told. The lady had her cloak made, and one or two of her friends, delighted with it, bought the rest of the article at the same price.

There is a moral in this anecdote, which we leave to be discovered by the ingenuity of all our lady readers who occasionally go shopping.—*Island City.*

### Artificial Incubation.

Mr. Cantello, of the Chiswick Poultry Farm, writes thus to the Morning Post, on the subject of artificial incubation: "I beg to apprise you that I have brought to complete practical purpose my system of rearing poultry, by means of warm water, at 106 degrees Fahrenheit. That that is the blood heat of the feathered tribe I was the first to discover, and, by adopting it as the basis of my system, instead of taking 98 degrees, as was formerly supposed to be the blood heat of

foliws, and by applying 'top contact heat,' two temperatures instead of one, and abandoning the principles of an oven heat, which former experimentalists had tried without any real practical success, I have been enabled by my apparatus to hatch and rear, on an average, 75 chickens from every 100 eggs, thousands at a hatch; and I can produce 18 broods a year, instead of the two, of 15 or 16 chickens, which is all the domestic hen does. My system is now in complete operation, and I am daily hatching poultry from the eggs of pullets now laying, which were only hatched themselves last September or October, and which any one may see by visiting the temporary model farm here. I rear and fatten my poultry for market in thirteen or fourteen weeks, and I have done so ever since I commenced. I am now selling as many as I can produce, and could sell thousands more if I had them. Many have looked upon my invention as a sight to be gazed at, and as a wonder of no use. Notwithstanding all that farmers may say to the contrary, I affirm that poultry can be fed to the same weight, in a tenth part of the time, and at less than half the cost, of mutton, beef or pork. It may, ere long, be no great wonder to see the business of producing poultry taken up by the manufacturers, in the same way that the distaff was superseded by the spinning-jenny. Not long since, all the yarn used to be spun by farmers' wives and daughters; at present they produce all the poultry. The time of home-spun yarn is gone; and soon, I doubt not, the day will arrive when a poultry farm will be seen on a piece of waste land, not far from a cotton factory, a colliery, or near a forge. A company, it is said, is in formation, to carry out my plan extensively. I shall be glad to see it start, and will render it every assistance in my power—and there is scope for hundreds of companies. At present the supply is not half a fowl a year to every member of the community, and it would take from twenty-five to thirty millions of money embarked in the business, to give every one a chicken a month. I shall, however, continue in the even tenor of my way, and bide my time to see the invention which I have matured, extensively practised for the welfare of the community."

### Statistics of the Mexican War.

The New Orleans Bulletin is summing up the losses in the Mexican war, by death in the battle field and by disease. The former bears but a small proportion to the latter. The soldier in Mexico had much less danger to encounter from the bullets of the foe, than from the inhospitable climate. The whole number of Americans killed in the war, including the line of the Rio Grande and that of Vera Cruz, is estimated to be 2,000, and the wounded 4,000. It is impossible to say how many of the latter have since died in consequence of their wounds, but we should suppose not less than one-fourth, say 1,000, making in all 3,000 deaths from battle.

The ravages of disease were terrible. At Perote there are 2,600 American graves, all victims of disease. At the city of Mexico the deaths were, for the greater part of the time, 1,000 monthly.

The first Mississippi regiment that went out to the Rio Grande, buried 135 on the banks of that river, before it ever went into battle, and finally brought back less than one-third of their number. They suffered dreadfully at Buena Vista.

The first and second Pennsylvania regiments, recently returned, went out 1,800 strong (900 each); they brought home but 600 of their original number. About 220 fell in battle, nearly 400 died, and about 600 were discharged, as unfit for duty. How many of the latter have since died, is of course unknown.

The third and fourth Tennessee regiments, also recently returned, lost 360 by death. Neither of these regiments have been in action.

Capt. Naylor, of Pennsylvania, took down a company 104 men, he brought back 17; he entered the battle of Contreras with 33 men, and brought but 19 out of it.

The most frightful instance of mortality, however, that we have heard of, was in that gallant corps, the Georgia battalion, commanded by a gallant and accomplished officer, Col. Seymour.

They were considered acclimated, and actually suffered much less while in the lower country, than when marched into the interior, on the high land. The battalion went to Mexico 419 strong; about 220 actually died; a large number were discharged, with broken down and ruined constitutions, and many of them, no doubt, have since gone to their graves, and the battalion was reduced to thirty-four men fit for duty! On one parade, when a certain company was called (that had mustered upwards of 100 men), a single private answered to the call, and was its sole living representative! The captain, the three lieutenants, the four ser-

geants and the four corporals (every commissioned and non-commissioned officer), were dead!

We have heard from officers of many other regiments, details very similar to those we have given above, which may be taken as about the fair average losses for all the volunteer regiments. The regulars did not suffer to the same extent.

### The Great Question.

Beyond a doubt the great question now agitating both hemispheres, is the right of man to labor and to enjoy the avails of his toil. In Europe, it is the claim of the starving millions, calling upon government for employment—willing to labor, but unable to find any thing to do—a call, which Paris of late vainly attempted to answer, by establishing those *hives for drones*, the "National Workshops." In this country, it is the claim of the free white man, demanding that he shall not be driven from the field by a degrading competition with the slave—that slavery shall not be cherished and sustained by our free government, but left to die out of its own inherent rottenness. The question is substantially the same in both countries, though somewhat modified by the different circumstances of each.

It is a question in which the people on both sides of the Atlantic are deeply interested—a question of freedom against slavery, of right against might, of the democracy of labor against the aristocracy of wealth and power. It is the great question of liberty, equality and fraternity—whether the many shall any longer be in bondage to the few, or shall enjoy that liberty which is the birthright of all—whether the broad acres of the earth and the good things it yields for the common sustenance of all, shall be monopolized and hoarded by the cunning, selfish few, or shall be equally bestowed upon the unfortunate and destitute also, like the other blessings of our common Benefactor, the air and the water, the shower and the sunshine—whether, in short, government shall any longer be administered as if expressly intended to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, or shall not rather bestow its fostering aid where it is most needed, upon the children of want and misfortune.

And this is precisely the question which has deluged the streets of Paris with blood—which the *Bourgeoisie* have succeeded in staving off for the present, but which they must ultimately meet, or shoot down the rest of the *Blouses*. Shall the unfortunate poor be left to starve by thousands, while the fortunate rich are revelling in luxury and wasting bread which they cannot eat? If not, then, shall the poor be fed in idleness at the soup-kitchens and other alms-houses of charity, or shall they be provided with labor, and be enabled, in whole or in part, to support themselves? Is not the workshop far better and cheaper too in the end, than the alms-house? Why then should it not be preferred? Why indeed has it not been preferred long ago, except that this work has hitherto been left to the blind and stunted impulse of private charity? But plainly it is a work for the beneficence of government—requiring enlarged views and concentrated means—and the workmen of Paris are determined that their government shall no longer neglect it. God grant them success. The rest of the world is anxiously looking on, to profit by their labors. For, this same question is also at the basis of the Chartist movement in England, the troubles in Ireland, and the "shakings" all over Europe. Here, too, the public mind is fermenting with it, and earnestly demanding the beneficent action of government. The cry is—Let the extension of slavery be stayed forever—let a stop be put to the monopoly of the public lands—the hours of labor must be reasonably limited, and well paid—the rich must contribute of their abundance to relieve, educate and elevate the poor. These demands are right, and will not much longer be disregarded with impunity. In vain will the *Bourgeoisie* of Paris, the slave-holders of the South, and grinding monopolists everywhere, rivet their chains in fancied security. The right to live, conferred by Heaven upon man, carried with it the right to eat the bread procured by the sweat of his own brow. That right, long withheld from the down-trodden millions, they are about to reclaim and vindicate by the strong arm of a power driven to desperation by hunger, and a maddening sense of injustice too long endured.—*Temperance Journal of Troy.*

**ELECTRIC CURIOSITY.**—A model of an electric frigate of forty-four guns, full-rigged, with guns, men, life-boats, &c., has been exhibited in Buffalo. The model was built by Mr. E. Hurst, of Canada—the motive power and apparatus by Dr. Albert Henderson, of Buffalo. Electricity is the propelling agent, and her guns are fired, bells rung, &c., by the same instrumentality.

The Advocate is for sale at COOKE'S.



## Mechanic's Advocate.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1848.

One Dollar per Annum, in Advance.



### NOTICE.

All letters intended for the *private* inspection of the Editor of this paper, should be endorsed on the outside "*Private*." Business letters may be directed as usual.

### To Agents.

Persons acting as Agents for the *Advocate*, are requested to forward funds to this office as fast as collected. Every little helps.

### Utica Subscribers.

Who have not yet paid their subscriptions, can do so by calling upon Mr. ANDREW HANNA, tailor, 116 Genesee street.

ALONZO GRAY is a duly authorised travelling Agent for this paper. It is worth at least ninepence, to see with what grace he enrolls the names of new subscribers; and then to see him fill out a receipt, why it is actually a grand sight; but the best of all—and that in which he minds himself—is to see him fob the dimes. But it is useless for us to enlarge on this head—we shall become excited—and so we will only advised the public to try him, and see if we have painted the picture too high.

### Co-operation.

The time is rapidly, though silently, approaching, when an entirely new organization of Labor must be accomplished, and the manner in which this shall be done, is now the question which has to be answered—of the necessity there is no question. Notwithstanding the efforts continually made by workmen and the well-disposed of those who do *not* toil, the melancholy fact still exists, that labor and poverty are united. In vain are the productive powers of labor increased every year, and labor-saving machinery introduced; in vain is the Ten Hour Bill passed by legislative enactment in one State after another; in vain are all the efforts and expressions of sympathy from those who are exempt from earning their bread by the sweat of their own brow: the workingman has almost reached that point—the lowest necessary to maintain existence. Every one feels that this is opposed to the dictates of humanity, justice and common sense; and every day seems to make an effort to prevent any reform. But reform *must* come, and, as we have said before, the only question is, how shall these reforms be brought about?

Not a few of the deepest thinkers and clearest heads, not only in America but in Europe, are at work for the true elevation of Labor. They are claiming much, saying much, and laying the foundation of a great and glorious superstructure. Their thoughts and efforts, and the co-operative thought and labor of the number-

less thousands who are falling in with them, are working a reform which already begins to operate with tremendous force, and whose healthy influences are appearing in an agitation, an upheaving, as it were, of the mind of the masses, long imprisoned by the cruel despotism of custom, and inert because in the dark.—LIGHT now streams in at every crevice. The Sons and Daughters of labor begin to see aright, and with sight they begin at once to tread firmly in the right path, and to order their steps with judgment.

The great lever is co-operative association. Let the working classes always act together, and with common objects kept distinctly in view, and they will not only be more apt to act right, but will certainly effect more in a shorter space of time, than if each travelled on alone, acting and co-operating only with (and consequently for) himself. In England all the classes that constitute the industrious population of that realm are rapidly forming themselves into mutual benefit and other associations of a kindred nature, not unlike, in their main feature, the Mechanics' Mutual Protection of our own State and country. They are careful too to keep themselves well informed of all that is interesting to them to understand, by liberally patronising works devoted to the advocacy of their interests. This is wise; and in both these particulars we recommend to our mechanics the adoption of a similar course. The grand results—the mutual benefits—arising from such action are obvious, and need not be pointed out in detail. In this connection, the sentiment of a true poet may not be amiss:

"Man, poor and feeble when alone,  
The sport of every passing wind,  
In war—in trade—hath ever shown  
He's all resistless when combined.

If then, when fears or interests plead,  
Combining crowds together press,  
Why cannot social feeling lead  
Man to unite for happiness?"

### An Abuse Stirred up Some.

The labors of members of Congress, when they honestly legislate for their country and prove true to their constituents, are unquestionably valuable, and deserving of *good pay*. What we mean by this is, reasonable remuneration for their services. Still, we think \$8 per day is altogether too much. It is not only much more than two-thirds of them ever *earn* out of Congress, but really more than it is needful to pay them. It is not to be supposed that going to Congress is regarded by those who work hard for, and earnestly seek after the labor of an election, as a money-making speculation. The principals, the controlling motive that actuates the majority, is the *honor* of the thing. And it is an honor. There is scarcely a prouder station in the world, than that held by a Representative of the American people in Congress. For ourselves, we would not exchange the seat JOHN QUINCY ADAMS held in the House of Representatives, if it were our immortal honor and privilege to hold it, for the mightiest empire or the greatest throne in the world.

But we should not complain of the pay our Congressmen receive, if their privileges were not abused; or if they were always faithful servants of the people. They are not always true to the trust reposed in them, but often most flagrantly recreant; more particularly so, when any important election is pending. The present presidential canvas presents an instance in point. The session of Congress, now dragging itself along in its ninth month, and at an enormous expense to the people, has, without a shadow of doubt, been prolonged at least two months, in consequence of the pressure within the Capitol of the tremendous out-of-door influences of the great quadrennial struggle. All the questions that mingle in the contest in different quarters of the Union, and that keep the great political caldron boiling like the troubled sea, find their way to Senators and Representatives—are introduced upon the floors of both Houses, and are made to mingle in and tincture

every speech that is made, and almost every measure that is urged or adopted.

Nor is this all. Within the last few weeks members of both Houses have been making political pilgrimages all over the country, harranguing mass meetings and squandering lavishly precious time not their own!—Take two instances: Senators CORWIN and ALLEN, one a Whig and the other a Democrat, whose joint mileage from their homes to Washington and back will cost the people not less than \$3,000, independent of their per diem pay, each left Washington on a tour of this kind not long ago, and were absent ten days. During all this time the business of their constituents and the interests of the country were entirely neglected by them, and the duties which they were sent to the Senate to discharge were shaken off. This was playing both their constituents and the country false, and should have rendered them amenable for gross and inexcusable neglect. What adds to the enormity of this example, of an every day occurrence, is the fact that while they were thus playing truant, the people continued to pay them their \$8 per day! For the time they were absent, making speeches and hazing about the republic at their leisure, they quietly pocketed the snug sum of \$80 each, just as if they had staid at Washington and attended to their business!

Now all this is woefully wrong. It is an abuse that should not be tolerated.

Contrast this with the condition, privileges and pay of the MECHANICS, whose labor, infinitely more severe and body and soul-wearing, is, in its own place, and within its own sphere and compass, quite as valuable to the community. How wide the difference! For his scanty pay, of from \$1 to \$2 per diem (seldom above the latter figure), he must work from 10 to 14 hours; and he is paid only for the actual time that he is employed. If he takes a holiday, he must pay for the recreation out of his own pocket. His employer is not so kind as is good old Uncle Sam, who generously pays his boys as much and as regularly for doing nothing at all, as he does for actual services rendered.

MECHANICS! think of these things. They operate upon you. Most of you are tax-payers. Out of your pockets this premium on faithlessness is drawn, in part. It is therefore your *duty* to make your tremendous influence felt, in your ability to cry down, if not vote down, so great an abuse. Carry the matter to the polls. These recreant and over-paid men are your servants. They owe their station to your support.—Withhold it, and they fall to (perhaps) their natural level.

There are hundreds of other abuses, of a somewhat similar character, which MECHANICS should understand and exert their influence to crush. Some of the most important of these will be noticed by us from time to time, and not, we hope, without the ultimate product of a salutary effect. In the handling and reforming of such evils, may the MECHANICS of our country make themselves *felt* and respected in the land, and occupy an influential station; higher than any yet occupied by them as citizens of the republic.

**AVERELL HOUSE.**—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this first class hotel in another part of this paper. The Averell House is situated within ten feet of the Utica and Schenectady, and Syracuse and Utica Railroads. We called this house a first class hotel, and so it is, but we had almost forgotten to state that the terms are as low as at ordinary houses, and Mr. CLAPP is just the man to attend to the wants of a travelling community. His tables are spread with every luxury of the season, and his waiters and porters are *right*. Give him a call.

The "Inventors' Claims," in our last, should have been credited to the *Scientific American*. The credit was accidentally omitted.

That "Fight we the Elephant," proves to be a hoax.



## Riot at Allegany City.

*Factory Operatives on a Strike—The Mob in possession of the Factory—Defeat of the Sheriff and Officers.*

Pittsburgh, July 31, 1848.

Allegany city has been the scene of great excitement all day, in consequence of a riot among the factory operatives. A strike had taken place to force the mill proprietors to let the ten hour law go into operation. Some of the operatives had resumed work in the Pennsylvania mills, notwithstanding the owners refused to grant their demands, and in consequence the other malcontents attacked the mill, broke the doors and windows, and finally dispersed the sheriff's posse, called out to repress the outbreak. The sheriff and several of the police officers and other persons, were badly hurt. The operatives appear to have gained the day, and fears are entertained that they will proceed to further violence. They are now in possession of the mill.—*Phil. Sun.*

We are not the advocates of mobs, or of mob law—we deprecate all outrages upon the laws, or the peace and good government of community—but if ever such tumults as that above stated could be excused, it would be for just such causes as originated it. There is always in the human heart a steady and abiding impulse to resist oppression, and preserve rights that are threatened with subversion. In this case, the mill proprietors determined to prevent the operation of a law of the State of Pennsylvania, providing for the operation of the *Ten Hour System*. The operatives, surprised and alarmed, as they might well be, remonstrated.—But they might as well have talked to the tempest, or old ocean in a storm. Their remonstrances were unheard, and their employers, strong in their determination to do a great wrong, turned to them a deaf ear, and stood out in the face of a law of the State. The natural consequences of such a wicked resistance of law and right, were excitement and exasperation on the part of those sought to be injured and trampled upon; and the ultimate result, as we see, was a tumultuous riot, which places the operatives in the category with offenders against the laws of peace and order, and will probably defeat the very object they had in view.

This state of things is deplorable. It is a hard thing to submit to injustice, even temporarily; but it is always better to do so, than to employ unlawful means of resistance, and advocate private rights, at the expense of public wrong. All reasonable resistance to the proprietors of the mills might have been indulged in with impunity, and would, it is likely, have resulted in success; for right was on the side of the operatives, till they themselves did wrong.

Strikes, in nine cases out of ten, injure the strikers more than the struck; hence they should be always avoided. Riots will ruin any cause, no matter how good it may be in itself. So long as an operative stands legally firm in defence of his rights, he is strongly entrenched, and has a firm footing; but the moment he leaves that point, he is exposed to all the violence of the mob. The operatives should always strive honestly to do that which is simply just and right, in all cases. Adopt that golden rule, and there will be but little wandering from the straight path.

BRO. GILBERT C. DEANE is our regularly authorized Agent for New York city. He will receive subscriptions and deliver the papers to subscribers. We hope all our present subscribers will make arrangements with Bro. Deane to receive their papers through him. Those who have paid in advance will have them left at their residence by paying him one cent per week, those who have not will receive them by paying three-

cents per week. He is duly authorized to settle any out-standing debts due this office. Residence 214 Division street.

Little Falls, July 31, 1848.

DEAR ADVOCATE—Well, here we are in Little Falls, completely surrounded by rocks and mills. We arrived here on Friday night, since which time we have been the guest of Bro. THOS. BOURSHETT and his accomplished lady. To Bro. BOURSHETT and Bro. LEE, jr., we have been deeply indebted since our arrival, for the kindness in facilitating our business, as you will perceive by the large addition to our subscription list. \* \* \* \* We have taken some pains to ascertain the rates of wages paid for the different branches of journeymen Mechanics. They are as follows:

Carpenters and Joiners, per day, . . . .	\$1 37½
Moulders, " . . . .	1 50
Machinists, " . . . .	1 25
Blacksmiths, " . . . .	1 25
Masons, " . . . .	1 75
Painters, " . . . .	1 25
Shoemakers, " . . . .	1 12½
Tailors, " . . . .	1 to 1 25
Stonecutters, " . . . .	2 00
Cabinetmakers, " . . . .	1 00

The Mechanics of Little Falls are as determined and intelligent a body of men as can be found in the State, and the protection is in a flourishing condition. We saw yesterday the Hon. Mr. Feeter, the member in the last Assembly, from this district, who voted against the Ten Hour Bill. His name is down on the Assembly schedule, as a merchant! it should have been liquor dealer and grocer. No wonder he voted against the Ten Hour Bill, for as soon as the working classes have time to read, they will learn to shun the establishments of those who deal in the "greatest bane of the working classes."

Yours, in haste, J. T.

Little Falls, July 31, 1848.

Rouse, workingmen, from the culpable and disgraceful lethargy into which you have fallen.—WALSIE.

EVER FAITHFUL EDITOR—Falling under the weight of these few words, I rise up in the midst of an aristocratic community, to proclaim the rights of workingmen. Seeing that you have taken the responsibility of dissecting the vote upon the Ten Hour Bill, and being a little better acquainted in these parts than you are, I take the responsibility of handling the Assemblyman from this district (No. 17) rather roughly. In the first place he is a rumseller, which is enough to condemn any man who has a soul. A man put up for office who is scattering rags, ruin, and firebrands of destruction through the community—carrying men down to the drunkards grave, disdained and dishonored! Could the *Spirit Record* unroll its history, what a tale would it tell of the misery he has caused. Yet he rolls on the rum casks, year after year, breaking hearts—and sometimes heads—and to cap the climax, voted against the Ten Hour Bill. Traitor Arnold would have scorned to descend so low, although fallen from the height of fame to the lowest degradation that can be imagined. And this frail apology for a man, is said to have made a speech—none but an insane man could have made one like it—and it will stand against him till the breath shall have left his body! Mechanics will point the finger of scorn at him and say: That man (?) helped to forge the chains of oppression. Workingmen! beware how you cast your vote—there are Judases in the camp—think for yourselves and decide. Stand firm in the cause you are so nobly advocating—unfurl your banner to the breeze, and health, peace and prosperity, and the great desideratum, will inevitably be your reward.

Ever yours, the friend of the oppressed,

EXCELSIOR.

Now, as we do not wish to act unjustly towards any person, and thinking this number of our paper may

possibly fall into the hands of some who have not seen the bill in question, or the vote taken upon it, we will insert it here. We have also taken the trouble to designate the man spoken of in the above communication, as having voted against the Ten Hour Bill, by putting his name in a different kind of type; which, we hope, will effectually prevent any mistake in the matter.

## AN ACT

To regulate the Hours of Labor and prevent Oppression.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. In the absence of a previously written specific contract to the contrary between the contracting parties, which contract must have been signed, in presence of one or more witnesses, by the party employed, ten hours shall in all cases constitute a legal day's labor.

§ 2. It shall not be lawful for any public officer or other person or persons acting under the authority of this State, to exact more than ten hours service or labor in any one day from their laborers, mechanics or other employers, and in all contracts made under the authority of this State, in the execution of which hired labor or service may be necessary, there shall be inserted a provision making the employment of laborers or other operatives for a longer term than ten hours in any one day, unless some strong apparent necessity shall demand it, a forfeiture of such contract.

§ 3. It shall not be lawful for any person employing apprentices or other minors to exact from them more than ten hours service in any one day, or more than sixty hours in any one week, and any violation of this provision shall annul any indenture or contract existing between the party so offending and the parents or guardians of the apprentice or minor so oppressed.

§ 4. It shall not be lawful for the owner or owners of any cotton, woolen, silk, paper, bagging, flax or other factory, or for any person acting for or under the authority of such owner or owners, to employ children under thirteen years of age in any such factory or factories under any circumstances or pretext whatever.

§ 5. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall, in addition to the other penalties herein contained, pay a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars for each offence, one half to be paid to the person so overworked, and the other half to be paid to the overseers of the poor of the county in which the offence shall have been committed, to be collected as debts of the same amount are at present recovered.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

AYES.—E. C. Benedict, Isaac Benedict Bowen, Bowie, Brewer, Brigham, Calhoun, Campbell, Charlock, Chase, Church, Cross, Davis, Ellmore, Garrison, Haslett, Hazen, Heaton, Hull, Irish, Keith, Little, Maxson, Meech, Myers, Osborn, Palmer, Parker, E. W. Peck, Phoenix, Proyn, Rodman, Saunders, Schermerhorn, Spencer, Stewart, Stevens, Toll, Treadway, Truesdell, Underhill, Wager, Walsh, Wheeler, Willet, J. V. Peck, Winslow.—47

NAYS.—Ashley, Bailey, Beach, Brinkerhoof, Brother, Buck, Bush, Case, Chamberlain, Cheney, Chipman, Chubb, Collins, Comstock, Converse, Crocker, Curtis, Fenn, Feeter, Fisk Goodrich, Hurd, Jessup, J. G. Johnson, Kennedy, Lapham, Martin, Mattice, Merry, Miller, Nowlan, Parsons, Payn Pray, Ransom, Rapelle, Raymond, Richards, Rose, Sheldon, Wessel, S. Smith, W. Sydney Smith, Sneden, Spaulding, Thompson, Tuthill, West.—47.

ABSENT.—Bowman, Brooks, Butrick, Cobb, Coe, Dennison, Dox, Gay, Glass, Grant, Hammond, Hollister, Holmes, Houston, M. Johnson, M. H. Johnson, Kendall, Lee, McCarty, Matthias, Mersereau, Pardee, Pettit, Reamer, Severance, Slade, L. Smith, Speaker, Titus, Totten, Townsend, Upham, Vincent, Weeks.—34.

MORE TELEGRAPHS.—An English paper says:—"Last week a number of gentlemen interested in mechanical science, were afforded a 'private view' at the offices of Mr. Whishaw, Gray's-in-square, of a number of inventions for facilitating verbal communication. Among the most remarkable were several hydraulic telegraphs, all in working order, and performing their functions in a very satisfactory manner."



## Female Department.

### Women out of their Latitude.

We are sorry to see that the women, in several parts of this State, are holding what they call "Woman's Rights Conventions," and setting forth a formidable list of those Rights, in a parody upon the Declaration of American Independence.

The papers of the day contain extended notices of these Conventions. Some of them fall in with their objects, and praise the meetings highly; but the majority either deprecate or ridicule both.

The women who attend these meetings, no doubt at the expense of their more appropriate duties, act as committees, write resolutions and addresses, hold much correspondence, make speeches, etc. etc. They affirm, as among their rights, that of unrestricted franchise, and assert that it is wrong to deprive them of the privilege to become legislators, lawyers, doctors, divines, etc. etc.; and they are holding conventions and making an agitational movement, with the object in view of revolutionising public opinion and the laws of the land, and changing their relative position in society in such a way as to divide with the male sex the labors and responsibilities of active life, in every branch of arts, science, trades and professions!

Now it requires no argument to prove that this is all wrong. Every true-hearted female will instantly feel that it is unwomanly, and that to be practically carried out, the males must change their position in society to the same extent in an opposite direction, in order to enable them to discharge an equal share of the domestic duties which now appertain to females, and which must be neglected, to a great extent, if women are allowed the exercise of all the "rights" that are claimed by these Convention-holders. Society would have to be radically remodelled, in order to accommodate itself to so great a change in the most vital part of the compact of the social relations of life; and the order of things established at the creation of mankind, and continued *six thousand years*, would be completely broken up. The organic laws of our country, and of each State, would have to be licked into new shapes, in order to admit of the introduction of the vast change that is contemplated. In a thousand other ways that might be mentioned, if we had room to make, and our readers had patience to hear them, would this sweeping reform be attended, by fundamental changes in the public and private, civil and religious, moral and social relations of the sexes, of life, and of government.

But this change is impracticable, uncalled for and unnecessary. If effected, it would get the world by the ears, make "confusion worse confounded," demoralise, and degrade from their high sphere and noble destiny, women of all respectable and useful classes, and prove a monstrous injury to all mankind. It would be productive of no positive good, that would not be outweighed, ten fold, by positive evil. It would alter the relations of females, without bettering their condition.

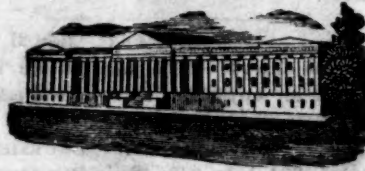
Besides all, and above all, it presents no remedy for the real evils that the millions of the industrious, hard-working and much-suffering women of our country groan under and seek to redress.

This we shall endeavor to show in our next number.

**WOMAN.**—A gallant cotemporary thinks that this world would hardly be worth living in, were it deprived of woman. Well, we think so too. Listen to his rap-sody:

"Who would remain in a garden from which the flowers have been taken, or in a grove from which the birds have departed, or beneath a sky that the sweet stars had forsaken? Let cynics prattle as they may, our existence here without the presence of the other sex, would be only a dark and cheerless void. The light, the smiles and affections of woman, are the bow of beauty and promise, which spans the life of man from the cradle to his grave."

## List of Patents



Issued from the U. S. Patent Office,

For the week ending July 25, 1848.

To Thos. Spencer, of Syracuse, N. Y., for improvement in Furnaces for Evaporators. Patented July 25, 1848.

To William S. Barnes, of Buffalo, N. Y., for improvement in Water Wheels. Patented July 25, 1848.

To Edwin J. Smith and Horace Griswold, of Delhi, N. Y., for improvement in Hill-side Ploughs. Patented July 25, 1848.

To Robert Robinson, of Newburyport, Mass., for improvement in Radiators. Patented July 25, 1848.

To John M. Palton and S. D. Ball, of Milton, Pa., for improvement in Cooking Stoves. Patented July 25, 1848.

To Charles Stumer, of New York, for improvement in Enamels for Iron. Patented July 25, 1848.

To William T. Barnes, of Buffalo, N. Y., for improvement in Twyeres. Patented in the United States July 25, 1848. In Canada, —.

For the week ending August 1, 1848.

To Cheney Reed, of Cambridge, Mass., for improvement in Hinges and Fastenings of Window Blinds. Patented August 1, 1848.

To Edwin B. Horn, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in Moulds for making Argand Lamp Fountains of Glass. Patented August 1, 1848.

To Edward Kershaw, of Boston, Mass. for improvement in Powder-proof Locks. Patented August 1, 1848.

To William Hall, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in Powder-proof Locks. Patented August 1, 1848.

To Benjamin F. Shelabarger, of Mifflintown, Pa., for improvement in Harrows. Patented August 1, 1848.

To Andrew Hartman, of Clappville, Mass., for improvement in Printing Yarns for the manufacture of Tapestry. Patented August 1, 1848.

To John A. and Alfred E. Jones, of Livingston, Ky., for improvement in Bedstead Fastenings. Patented August 1, 1848.

To James Cummings, jr., of Cannonsburgh, Pa., for improvement in Spark Arresters. Patented August 1, 1848.

To John Benson and James Day, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for improvement in Sugar Pans. Patented August 1, 1848.

To S. H. Parker, of York, Pa., for improvement in Heating Apartments. Patented August 1, 1848.

To John W. Batson, of Baltimore, Md., for improvement in Window Catches. Patented August 1, 1848.

To George F. Muntz, of Birmingham, England, for improvement in Composition for Sheathing Metal. Patented in the United States August 1, 1848; in England, October 15, 1846.

To Joseph C. Vaughn, of Greenbush, and John F. Winslow, of Troy, N. Y., for improvement in Machinery for Welding Iron Pipes. Patented August 1, 1848.

To Fowler M. Ray, of New York, for improvement in India Rubber and Pneumatic Springs. Patented August 1, 1848.

To Leonard Powers, of Edmeston, N. Y., for improvement in Claw-hammers. Patented August 1, 1848.

### DESIGN.

To Samuel H. Ransom, of Albany, N. Y., for design for Stoves. Patented August 1, 1848.

## New Inventions.

**A NEW LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE.**—"A new locomotive engine," says the Railway Chronicle, "is nearly completed, under the superintendence of Mr. McConnell, of the London and Northwestern Railway. It is expected to prove the most powerful narrow gauge engine ever yet built. The engine is on the outside cylinder principle, and the dimensions of the principal parts are stated to be as follows: Distance between the centres of the cylinders 7 feet 6 inches; ditto between

the driving wheel and the training wheel, 10 feet 6 in.; height of the fire rails, 5 feet 5 inches; length the same; breadth 5 feet 9 1/4 inches; slightly overhanging the rails. Distance between the leading and driving wheels, 6 feet 8 inches; the extreme bearing between the angles being 17 feet 2 inches. The driving wheels are of 6 feet diameter, the other wheels 6 feet 10 inches. The diameter of the boiler (outside), 4 feet 3 inches; length of tubes, 12 feet 7 inches, of 2 inch inside diameter; number of tubes, 190. The height of the top of the boiler to the level of the rails, we are assured is 7 feet 9 inches. The cylinders are 18 inches.

"The old plan of locomotion by stationary power up the Edinburgh and Glasgow incline, has been resumed. The train, drawn by the iron rope, and the engine carried up at the same time, the process has the two-fold advantage of preventing delay and personal annoyance to the passengers. The working arrangements have given very general satisfaction."

**SHINGLE SHAVING MACHINE.**—Mr. S. Brewer, of Mount Henry, Montgomery county, Tenn., has obtained a patent for a new and improved machine for shaving shingles.

The machine shaves both sides of two shingles at every stroke of the pitman, giving the proper slope, and throwing the shingles clear of the machine. It is simple in its construction; not liable to get out of order; may be tended by a single hand; is a light draught for a horse or mule, but may be worked by any power; and may be easily removed from place to place and set up, with little loss of time. The shingles made on the machine are of a uniform thickness, and of the very best quality, and may be made of any timber of which shingles are usually made by hand.

## AVERELL HOUSE,

(LATE AMERICAN)

Directly opposite the Railroad Depot,  
UTICA, N. Y.

Charges reasonable. Good stable accommodations connected with the house. The attention of Mechanics and Tradesmen is respectfully solicited, as the Proprietor is determined his house shall combine all the comforts Home, with all the business of a First Class Hotel. August, 1848. [56y1] J. CLAPP.

**Hereules Hillman.** Formerly 614 Broadway, has removed his establishment to No. 24 Howard street; where repairing will be done on the most reasonable terms. Also, French calf boots made to order. 85m6

**J. & F. Cornelius.** GREENBUSH SAW MILL, Greenbush, N. Y.—J. & F. C. would respectfully inform their old friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business, with promptness and despatch. Lumber sawed any length, from five to sixty feet. 88y1

**Cheap Literature.**—The subscriber is in the receipt of all the new Works of the day as soon as published, and is now prepared to supply them on the most favorable terms, at wholesale and retail. 85 E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

**Standard Works for Libraries.**—A large stock of Standard, Scientific and Literary Works, by foreign and American authors, for sale at remarkably low prices. 86 E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

**Fancy Bookbinding.**—The subscriber is prepared to execute Binding of every description, (such as binding Periodicals, Novels, Music, Harper's Pictorial Bible, Shakespeare, England, &c.) in all the various styles of the art, and at prices at least as low as at any other establishment in the country. [85] E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

**Paper Hangings AND PAPER BOXES.**—H. D. HARRIS, Jr., No. 8 Green st., manufacturer and wholesale dealer in the above, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of every article that can be called for in the above line of business, and will sell at lower prices than can be found this side of New York. The best of workmen kept to hang our paper. 85

### IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT

**BURT'S Optic Periscope Spectacles,** in gold and silver frames, for sale at Hood & Tobey's, No. 44 State st. N. B. the only agent in Albany. This wonderful improvement is worthy the inspection of all who want spectacles. 704f

A. J. MACDONALD.

### Bookbinder,

21 & 22 Commercial Buildings, cor. of Broadway and Hudson st., ALBANY, N. Y.

**New Furniture Ware House.**—KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the subscribers has removed his Premium Chair Store to No. 288 River st., Troy, where he is constantly Manufacturing Curl maple & Fancy Chairs that are not to be beat for Beauty & Price; and has on hand an assortment of Cabinet Ware and Looking Glasses, also a Great Variety of Bedsteads, all of which he will sell Cheap for Cash. The subscribers will pack & ship Chairs for any part of the State or U. S., by sending an order with the cash & directions. From \$12.00 to \$24.00 per dozen, and will warrant them to be made in the best manner and of the best materials. Troy, April 21, 1848. ROBERT GREEN



**Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;**

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

**Great Spring and Summer Medicine.**

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dyspepsia; 400 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

**5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.**

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

**UNITED STATES OFFICER.**

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

**DYSPEPSIA.**

No fluid or medicine has been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c., W. W. VAN ZANDT.

**GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.**

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. D. MOORE.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844, Cor of Grand and Lydian sts.

**OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.**

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. FULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.

P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c., &c.

Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

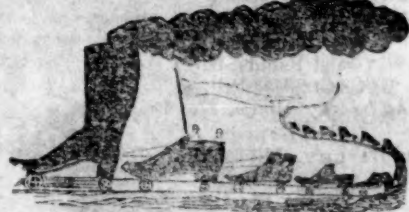
This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practising Thomsonian Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

A. W. RUSSEL, T. P.

W. M. B. STANTON, T. P.

Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y. Redding & Co., No 8 State st. Boston; 105 South Pearl st. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. F. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass.

**HEAD QUARTERS! Broadway!**

BOOT  
&  
SHOE  
SALE!!

**BOOT AND SHOE SAVINGS BANK  
LARGE STOCK to be SOLD OFF!**

You are respectfully invited to make your Cash deposits at any hour in the day with the undersigned, at 488 and at 502 BROADWAY, and receive in payment BOOTS OR SHOES, at Lower Prices than was ever offered in this city. Our Stocks are fresh and of the latest and most fashionable style. They consist of French Boots and Gaiters down to the lowest price Shoe. We have neat goods and pretty goods. They must and shall be sold.

Please give us a call. We will take all due pains to convince you that our system is strictly on the "Savings Bank" system. "Quick sales, small profits, and ready pay" is to be our motto. Our Stocks of Boots and Shoes are large, and the assortment complete; and if you will favor us with a call, we promise you to save money by so doing. MEAD & WAIT, 488 Broadway, (opposite Stanwix Hall), and HENRY WAIT, 502 Broadway, (opposite Delevan House) Albany, 1845.

**Daniel H. Camp, Successor to Wm. Glad-**  
DING, No. 80 South Pearl street. Sign and ornamental Painting, imitations of wood and marble, gilding, glazing, &c., &c. Graining, with all its different varieties, beautifully executed, promptly attended to, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. 77

**MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE,** and house-keeper's emporium, No. 383 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novelty and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city,) for the purpose of examining his unique collection, will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to himself the time will not be wholly lost. (29) E. VAN SCHAAK.

**NO MONOPOLY—EVENING LINE.**

Through without Landing.



The Steam Palace R/P VAN WINKLE, Sam'l Schuyler commander, will leave the New Steamboat Landing, Broadway, first street below Hamilton, Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock. 73

**THE EYE.** DR. KNAPP, Oculist, at 498 Broadway, Albany, (nearly opposite Stanwix Hall) attends exclusively to diseases of the Eye and cases of Blindness, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

In addition to the ordinary Diseases of the Eye he will successfully treat those maladies which threaten, or may have induced blindness. Fluid Cataracts removed without an operation—also a film inside of the cornea.

Important references to individuals in different States that have had vision restored. Also references of the highest character to residents of Albany that have had sight restored after being blind several years. Albany, May 20, 1845. 75mg

**CASE.**

Between 5 and 6 years since the ball of my left eye began to enlarge. The enlargement was uniform. The whole globe of the eye, in a few months, projecting out about one third of its natural size. The white coat of the eye turned to a dark purple color, and vision became perfectly extinct, not being able to discern day from night. I applied to several prominent surgeons and physicians, but their uniform statement was, that the eye had better be left alone, as the sight could not be restored, and no permanent relief afforded for the enlargement.

About two months ago the right eye began to enlarge and the whole coat changed to a purple color. The sight became dim, so that no object could be seen distinctly, and acute pain existed in the balls of both eyes. Every indication was so similar to the early history of the other eye, that I became startled and alarmed at the idea of total blindness. To be shut out from the sight of friends and nature, was an appalling idea. Having heard that Dr. Knapp had restored to sight several cases that had been blind, I applied to him. Under his treatment, the enlargement of the right eye has diminished, the purple color nearly disappeared, the pain entirely gone, and the sight restored so that I can read with perfect ease and convenience.

Those who have been threatened with total blindness, and found relief, can truly judge how deep-seated must be my gratification at so favorable a result.

Mrs. WILLIAM R.—87 Upper Westerlo st., Albany. Upper Westerlo st. begins at the south end of Eagle street. 84

**The Question is often asked, WHEN SHALL I BE RELIEVED FROM SUCH TORMENTING DISEASES?** With pleasure I will tell you. When you use a reasonable quantity of Doct. Mosher's Compound extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and Wild Cherry. You can find it at A. Mosher & Co's manufactory, 47 & 49 Washington street, Albany, also with their authorized Agents throughout the United States and Canada. It is put up in Quart Bottles, and is one of the greatest discoveries of the age. Its healing properties are so wonderful as to astonish the most eminent Physicians; it cures without sickening or debilitating, and is perfectly safe for old and young; it is also a safe and efficacious female medicine; it is pleasant, cheaper, and more effectual than any like compound now extant.

**HEAR THE SOUND FROM THE WHITEHALL DEMOCRAT.**

The Editor says, Dr. Mosher's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Wild Cherry, is highly recommended, and Physicians with whom we are well acquainted, and in whom we place the most explicit confidence, pronounce it one of the best panaceas of the age.

See other advertisements and circulars for other certificates.

**Eggs—** Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at SMITH & PACKARD'S

**The Elements Subjugated—THE WORLD CHALLENGED—COMPE-**

**TITION DEFIED—COMPARISON SOLICITED** with that incomparable Salve, METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR, for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Cancers, Fles, &c. This inestimable Ointment is of so much value and importance, that no family should be without it, even for a single day, as it is asserted without fear of contradiction, the most certain cure for scalds and burns ever discovered. No burn or scald can happen, be the pain ever so excruciating, but instant relief is given to the sufferer; by the application of the ointment, the fire is quickly eradicated, and completely removed; and one of its most remarkable traits is, that it leaves not a trace of scar or scab, and that in so short a space of time as to be scarcely credited. The ointment is an efficacious remedy for all soreness and inflammation of the eyes, salivarium, and all cutaneous eruptions, cuts and cancers, as all inflammation is immediately relieved by its application. It is also a never-failing remedy for frost bitten limbs, and its efficacy in the cure of Piles is most safe and certain.

Its almost miraculous cures can be attested by numerous persons in the cities of New York and Albany, and their vicinity, as may be seen by referring to the numerous certificates in the possession of the proprietors at their Depot, a few of which they can only give here for want of room, but refer the public to their pamphlet, which may be had gratuitously of all their agents, and at their store, No 54 Beaver st.

**CERTIFICATES.—CASE OF SCALDING.**

New York, August 20, 1847.

Dr. Metzger—Dear Sir—In justice to you and the public at large, I do most cheerfully certify, that on the 31st July last, my wife and two sons went on a visit to Albany. They took passage on board the steamboat Niagara; on her way up the Hudson river she exploded a part of her steam machinery, whereby my wife and two sons got so dreadfully scalded that my oldest son was not expected to live. I consider it an act of Providence that they were taken on board the steamboat Roger Williams and carried up to Albany. On their arrival they were taken to the house of Capt. Triger, 299 Washington street. Their faces and hands were so dreadfully swollen and inflamed, that they were in a very critical situation. Capt. Triger and others recommended your celebrated Pain Eradicator should be applied, which was sent for immediately, and in a few moments they were relieved from their great suffering and pain. In twenty-four hours from the time your ointment was applied, it seemed to appear that they were entirely out of danger, and in fourteen days they were entirely well, and thanks to Providence, without leaving any sign of a scab or a scar on the parts affected. And I do firmly believe, under the overruling Providence of our Creator, that they are entirely indebted to the application of your valuable ointment, for the preservation of their lives. I do most cheerfully and cordially recommend the use of it to all who may be unfortunately burned or scalded, as I do sincerely think it is the best remedy in existence.

Yours &c., CHARLES THEUERER.

257 Madison st., now 104 Norfolk st., New York. I hereby certify, that the above statement of Mr. and Mrs. Theuerer, is correct in every respect.

C. TRIGER, 299 Washington st., Albany.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.

**MOST ASTONISHING CURE ON RECORD.**

Albany, 23d May, 1848.

Messrs Perkins & Gardiner.—With feelings of most grateful satisfaction, I inform you of the situation of my infant son. When about three months old he was attacked with a disease, the nature or character of which we knew nothing. Believing it to be one of the many maladies to which infants are subject, some simple medicine was administered, but after a few days eruptions began to appear on his neck and face, which continued to spread until it had enveloped his entire head in one immense scab; he became perfectly blind and remained so for more than a month, and discharges of the most offensive character were literally poured from his ears, eyes, nose, and indeed from all parts of his face. While the disease was thus developing itself, physicians after physician of very respectable character and standing were consulted. They pronounced it a very dangerous case of malignant scrofula; they each prescribed for him but without any visible effect, and gave it as their opinion that the child could not live much longer. The various Sarsaparillas and other popular medicines of the day were then tried, but with no better effect, the child became visibly worse, until at the end of three or four months we believed the case was utterly hopeless.

About that time a friend called to see me, and on being informed of the child's case and what had been done for him, he suggested a trial of your ANTI-BILIOUS AND ANTI-MERCURIAL SYRUP AND PILLS. Despairing of success and disgusted with quackery, I at first positively refused to have any thing more to do with nostrums of any kind, but from the confident manner and strong terms of commendation of your medicine, used by my friend, I was at last induced to make out more effort to save my child. I accordingly procured some of your medicine, and, incredible as it may appear, in four or five days the disease was visibly checked, and after using the medicine about three weeks, the scabs had healed and began to drop off, the discharge from his ears, &c., gradually ceased, his sight was restored, and now having used your medicine, and yours only, but about six weeks, I think I am warranted in saying my child is in a fair way of being permanently cured, and that I am justified in recommending it to all my friends and acquaintances, as there cannot be a doubt, that under Providence it has been the means of restoring my child to health.

GIDEON G. DYER.

Sworn before me this 26th day of May, 1848.

JOHN TAYLOR, Mayor of Albany.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.

PERKINS & GARDINER, Sole Proprietors.

Sold by all Druggists in the United States and Canada. 78

**For the Million.**—WATCHES in all the variety of equipments, Real Jewelry, Diamond, Ruby, Coral, Turquoise, Cameos, &c. Pure silver ware, tea sets, cups, forks, spoons, gold chains. Beautiful pocket spectacles, gold pens, etc. For sale at the usual Wholesale Prices by the single article at No 44 State st. the only opposition store in the place in this vicinity. The immense quantities manufactured, bought and sold, at this establishment enables the Proprietors to hold out such extraordinary inducements, positively from 15 to 30 per cent below the usual prices elsewhere, and all warranted, as their goods are of the most reliable quality. Please take our Number, 44 State st. 704f

HOOD & TOBEY, Albany.

**DAN'L L. WEAVER,** Keeps constantly on hand PARASOLS, PARASOLETS, &c. No. 65 Green Street, Albany. D. L. W. keeps on hand and for sale, Black Silk Umbrellas, Black, Blue, Brown and Green Scotch and American Gingham. For Parasols, he has Turkey Satins, Green, Black, Brown and Changeable Silks. Makes to order various patterns, Scalloped, Fringed and Plain. Strict attention paid to re-covering and repairing. His prices will encourage industry at home.

N. B. Corsets and Dress Bonnets for Dress Makers on hand for sale.

**Fine Mess Pork,** the best market affords, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

No. 26 STEUBEN STREET, ALBANY. C. Carter, Would take this method of appraising his friends, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish horses, carriages, &c., of the best. Terms as reasonable as at any other establishment. 71 nB.



## Mechanics' Mutual Protection.



## THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Is published weekly, at No 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.  
Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address  
JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

NOTICE.—The *Mechanics' Advocate* is the  
Organ of M. M. Protections U. S. A.; also of the State of New-  
York. It is, therefore, very desirable that every member should be  
in possession of a copy.

## DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

New-York.	
1 U. Lockport,.....Fri	30 Syracuse,.....Fri
2 Rochester,.....Wed	31 Watertown,.....Wed
3 Utica,.....Mon	32 Salina,.....Sat
4 Schenectady,.....Wed	33 Little Falls,.....Wed
5 New-York,.....Tues	34 Laingburgh,.....Thurs
6 L. Lockport,.....Mon	35 New-York,.....Thurs
7 Brooklyn,.....Tues	36 Danville,.....Wed
8 Poughkeepsie,.....Sur. Char	37 New-York,.....Wed
9 Waterloo,.....Fri	38 Troy,.....Thurs
10 Troy,.....Wed	39 New-York,.....Thurs
11 New-York,.....Tues	40 Middleport,.....Mon
12 New-York,.....Tues	41 New-York,.....Wed
13 Batavia,.....Tues	42 Rochester,.....Mon
14 Geneva,.....Thurs	43 Saratoga Springs,.....Mon
15 S. Troy,.....Sat	44 Albany,.....Wed
16 Buffalo,.....Tues	45 Buffalo,.....Thurs
17 Medina,.....Wed	46 Whitesboro,.....Mon
18 New-York,.....Thurs	47 Oswego,.....Tues
19 New-York,.....Mon	48 Theresa,.....Fri
20 Frankfort,.....Mon	49 Elmira,.....Mon
21 Albany,.....Fri	50 Auburn,.....Wed
22 Albany,.....Mon	51 Newark,.....Fri
23 Rome,.....Sat	52 Canton,.....Mon
24 Auburn,.....Thurs	53 Oswego,.....Mon
25 Buffalo,.....Thurs	54 Albany,.....Wed
26 Ithaca,.....Thurs	55 Seneca Falls,.....Mon
27 Canandaigua,.....Thurs	56 Jordan,.....Mon
28 New-York,.....Mon	57 New-York,.....Fri
29 Penn Yan,.....Thurs	58 Westfield,.....Fri
Ohio.	
1 Cleveland,.....Mon	13 Canfield,.....Mon
2 Painesville,.....Tues	14 Salem,.....Tues
3 Massillon,.....Tues	15 New Lisbon,.....Sur. Char
4 Akron,.....Thurs	16 Canal Dover,.....Fri
5 Ohio City,.....Fri	17,.....
6 Cleveland,.....Mon	18 Navarre,.....Mon
7 Elyria,.....Wed	19 Youngstown,.....Wed
8 Warren,.....Sat	20 Ashland,.....Fri
9 Canton,.....Thurs	21 Mansfield,.....Sat
10 Cincinnati,.....Wed	22 Newark,.....Mon
11 Cuyahoga Falls,.....Mon	23 New Philadelphia,.....Sat
12 Wooster,.....Tues	
Michigan.	
1 Grand Rapids,.....Mon	3 Jackson,.....Mon
2 Marshall,.....Fri	4 Albion,.....Fri
Pennsylvania.	
1 Philadelphia,.....	
2 Pittsfield,.....	
Wisconsin Territory.	
1 Milwaukee,.....	

## Agents in Protections.

We wish to procure the services of an active Agent in every Protection in the United States. As the Advocate is the only publication that interests itself on the subject of Mutual Protection we trust our wishes in this respect will be complied with. The following brethren have already been appointed:

**New York,**  
RILEY P. BUTRICK, Lockport, No. 1.  
FARRINGTON PRICE, G. S., Rochester, No. 2.  
ANDREW HANNA, Utica, No. 3.  
WM. GILES, Schenectady, No. 4.  
H. HOWARD, Lockport, No. 6.  
PETER W. CLAYTON, Brooklyn, No. 7.  
S. W. CHILDS, Waterloo, No. 9.  
JOHN W. MALONE, Troy, No. 10.  
H. M. WARREN, Batavia, No. 13.  
L. S. DAILEY, Geneva, No. 14.  
GEORGE HUCKETT, Troy, No. 15.  
J. CLYDE, Medina, No. 17.  
JAS. S. HUYLER, New York City, No. 19.  
SOLOMON PURDY, Rome, No. 23.  
JOHN CLAPP, Auburn, No. 24.  
G. J. WEBB, Buffalo, No. 25.  
L. MILLSAUGH, Ithaca, No. 26.  
A. G. GRANGER, Canandaigua, No. 27.  
FRANCIS YOUNGS, New York, No. 28.  
HENRY HAZELTON, Penn Yan, No. 29.  
E. ROBBINS, Syracuse, No. 30.  
J. M. CLARK, Watertown, No. 31.  
JOSEPH LEE, jr., Little Falls, No. 33.  
G. C. DEANE, for New York City, No. 41.  
S. B. TERWILLEGGER, Saratoga Springs, No. 43.  
HORACE E. HIGLEY, Oswego, No. 47.  
JOHN I. NICKS, Elmira, No. 49.  
PAUL BOYNTON, Canton, No. 52.  
**Ohio.**  
ISAAC MATHEWS, Ohio.  
JAMES BAYLISS, Massillon, No. 3.  
JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Ohio City, No. 5.  
R. CREIGHTON, Cuyahoga Falls, No. 11.  
E. L. BURTON, Cuyahoga Falls, No. 11.

GEO BOWER, Canal Dover, No. 16.  
A. G. SEARLES, Cleveland.  
JAMES HOLMES, Akron.

## Michigan.

V. SHAW, Grand Rapids, No. 1.  
WM. R. MCCALL, Marshall.  
A. P. GARDNER, Albion, No. 4.

## Wisconsin.

OSMOND BAILEY, Milwaukee.

## Recent Elections.

PROTECTION No. 2, Rochester.—Henry Suggett, s. p.; Peter Sholtus, J. P.; Joseph Lovcraft, R. S.; John F. Lovcraft, F. S.; Alanson Brown, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 4, Schenectady.—John Ternouth, s. p.; Thomas Brignal, J. P.; A. C. Van Epps, R. S.; William Giles, F. S.; James M. Albright, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 5, New York.—John Day, s. p.; Nicholas Ladan, J. P.; George Armstrong, R. S.; Reuben Tailor, F. S.; — Stiles, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 6, Lockport.—George W. Warren, s. p.; Gideon Sherman, J. P.; Harrison Howard, R. S.; E. P. Marble, F. S.; Stephen Sult, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 9, Waterloo.—Robert Parks, s. p.; Andrew Sherman, J. P.; John O. Neil, R. S.; Daniel Wright, F. S.; Joseph G. Schryver, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 10, Troy.—G. Horton, s. p.; J. W. Malone, J. P.; Wm. Macklin, R. S.; I. J. Shibley, F. G.; C. Phelps, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 11, New York.—John Stevens, s. p.; William Pettit, J. P.; John H. Vanhouten, R. S.; Alex. F. Walsh, F. S.; Geo. West, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 12, New York.—James Wardell, s. p.; Smith Mead, J. P.; Geo. W. Thurbur, R. S.; Abram Kip, F. S.; John Hays, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 13, Batavia.—John Thompson, s. p.; C. T. Buxton, J. P.; O. Sanford, R. S.; J. Walkenshaw, F. S.; O. Dustin, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 14, Geneva.—L. S. Daily, s. p.; S. M. Morrison, J. P.; C. R. Cowle, R. S.; Geo. Ardell, F. S.; W. W. Green, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 15, South Troy.—W. Carpenter, s. p.; Thos. Carlin, J. P.; R. Hunt, R. S.; Chas. Willis, F. S.; S. W. French, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 18, New York.—James Wood, s. p.; Edward Youde, J. P.; James Wagovern, R. S.; William German, F. S.; Thos. P. Boyne, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 19, New York.—G. R. Clark, s. p.; E. Past, J. P.; R. V. Vreedenburgh, R. S.; A. Brownly, F. S.; T. Austin, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 22, Albany.—A. C. James, s. p.; And. Hahon, J. P.; Ezra Skinner, R. S.; Henry Dwight, F. S.; Jacob S. Waggoner, T.; F. Bassler, F. S.; F. Fisk, I. P.; Stephen Conroy, O. P.

PROTECTION No. 24, Auburn.—C. C. Jeffries, s. p.; R. S. Parish, J. P.; H. D. Barron, R. S.; W. A. Bassett, F. S.; A. Egleston, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 28, New York.—James Smith, s. p.; John Van Buskirk, J. P.; Wm. Lappen, R. S.; William Morgan, F. S.; Francis Youngs, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 30, Syracuse.—B. Balsh, s. p.; G. H. Gardner, J. P.; W. B. Suiter, R. S.; J. H. Clark, F. S.; E. Robbins, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 31, Watertown.—S. J. M. Putman, s. p.; I. F. Ransom, J. P.; D. C. Gridley, R. S.; G. Bradford, F. S.; J. H. Rythn, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 32, Salina.—H. J. Worrick, s. p.; C. A. Nott, J. P.; Jonathan Hobert, R. S.; W. O. Tramer, F. S.; A. O. Sawyer, T.; B. Blasier, P.; T. Babcock, I. P.; J. Mead, O. P.

PROTECTION No. 33, Little Falls.—Joseph Lee, Jr., s. p.; W. C. Brooks, J. P.; Jno. Smith, R. S.; Wm. Hardendorf, F. S.; Orrin Colman, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 35, New York.—James McGreggor, s. p.; Sam'l Maxwell, J. P.; James Whitlock, F. S.; John McCarthy, R. S.; Albert Voorhies, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 37, New York.—Wm. Newbury, s. p.; John H. Marks, J. P.; James McDonald, R. S.; Wm. Jervis, F. S.; Wm. A. Kent, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 38, Troy.—B. Babcock, jr., s. p.; L. V. Zander, J. P.; J. B. Campbell, R. S.; J. Edwards, F. S.; Austin Childs, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 39, New York.—David Read, s. p.; Jas. H. Bennett, J. P.; Wm. Long, R. S.; Edwin Cornell, F. S.; James Sadler, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 41, New York.—David Fisk, s. p.; Joseph C. Dilks, J. P.; Arthur B. Hauptman, R. S.; Geo. F. Hopper, F. S.; Abraham Fisher, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 44, Albany.—C. Killmer s. p.; John N. Parker, J. P.; J. K. Finch, R. S.; G. W. Platt, F. S.; Thomas J. Morgan, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 47, Oswego.—J. J. Palmer, s. p.; Jno. Knapp, J. P.; W. J. Kniffin, R. S.; Ira A. Dutcher, F. S.; H. T. Carter, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 48, Theresa.—Isaac L. Huntington, s. p.; Aaron Dresser, J. P.; W. K. Jervis, R. S.; Henry Leiber, F. S.; I. D. Olney, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 50, Auburn.—H. A. Hawes, s. p.; H. M. Stone, J. P.; H. N. Thompson, R. S.; C. Shears, F. S.; J. Choate, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 51, Newark.—David Daggett, s. p.; James H. Willson, J. P.; Wm. O. Hayes, R. S.; James Casseda, F. S.; Solon Taylor, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 54, Albany.—J. Savage, s. p.; J. E. Bridgeford, J. P.; W. Parnell, R. S.; J. D. Chism, F. S.; J. Pladwell, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 55, Seneca Falls.—William L. McKee, s. p.; Wm. Stader, J. P.; L. S. Gibbs, R. S. L. T. Moore, F. S.; A. Raish, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 57, New York.—Nathaniel Lockwood, s. p.; Frederick H. Michals, J. P.; Stephen C. Hatfield, R. S.; Wm. Plummer, F. S.; Charles Stewart, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 11, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.—E. L. Burton, s. p.; W. H. Meigs, J. P.; P. A. Mann, R. S.; S. D. McNeal, F. S.; T. Hamilton, TREAS.

Yours Fraternally, E. L. BURTON, S. P.

## REGALIA:

## At the Mammoth Variety Store,

ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia; Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c. &c. of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction.  
E. VAN SCHAAK, 385 Broadway.

## INDIGESTION CURED!

Messrs. Burrows & Nelligar: Albany, Jan. 20, 1846  
Gentleman—For a long time I have been troubled with an eruption on my face, and seeing your advertisement of Sarsaparilla, I thought I would give it a trial. I have used but one bottle, and find it to be all it represented. Being previously troubled with indigestion, I now find it entirely removed, and would recommend your fluid Sarsaparilla as an immediate relief for that disease. In fact, it acts as a charm with my constitution; as a purifier of the blood, it is without exception the best medicine I ever used.

Yours, &amp;c.

JOHN SEXTON.

Sold wholesale and retail at MEDICAL HALL, cor. of South Pearl and Plain sts. at \$8 per doz. \$4 per half doz.

**To the Ladies.**—Ladies if you wish to be suited with Hair work, call at H. Beudall's Store, on the south-west corner of Pearl Street, opposite the Dundee Warehouse. You will find the best assortment in the city; his plain Frizzetts are not to be equalled for workmanship, and the seams will defy scrutiny of the nicest observer to distinguish them from the natural parting of the hair, and he has also a large assortment of Fancy Goods viz:—Bugs, Parasols, Steel Beads, Purse Hevilt, Worsted, Floss, &c. &c. N. B. is principal agent for Phalon's Hair Invigorator. 71yl

**Cheap Millinery.** No. 31 1-2 South Pearl Street, (opposite T. B. Rider's Tobacco Manufactory) Albany. The subscriber respectfully informs the Public that she has on hand an extensive assortment of Millinery suitable for the season, consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, French and American Flowers of all kinds, which will be sold at the most reasonable prices. Bonnets at all prices from \$2 to \$6. Bonnets Cleaned and Repaired to order. Cloak and Dress Making will also be attended to. By her experience and former success in the above business, Mrs. Clark hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. 71m3 R. CLARK.

**Dunlap's Hotel.** ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, 135 Fulton Street, between Broadway and Nassau, New York. \$2 & \$2 50 per week. Three Shillings per night. 71uf

**Registers for Protections** always on hand made from the best materials and ruled according to the system now in use—at \$1 25 per Register.  
H. R. HOFFMAN, No. 71 State st. Albany.

**First rate Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions,** at all prices, made by D. D. RAMSAY, 547 Broadway. Gentleman wishing to get a first rate article of either boots, shoes, or congress gaiters, in the latest and most fashionable style, at the same time neat and durable, should give him a call; one trial will be sufficient to convince them that he can get up an article as good as can be made at any other place in this city. D. D. R. would also state to those who will favor him with a call that he will do his best to give them FITS of the rarest kind. Women's buskins of his own manufacture warranted also; ladies gaiters of a superior quality.

A. F. FITZPATRICK.

## Real Estate Agent.

Cor. Chapel and Steuben sts.

**Protection Regalia.** The Subscriber is prepared to furnish at lowest prices and in the best style, the new Official and Members' Regalia for Protections.  
E. VAN SCHAAK, 385 Broadway, Albany.

**Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store.**—H. W. Allen would respectfully inform the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand at his wholesale and retail clothing emporium, No. 423 Broadway, a large assortment of seasonable and serviceable clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner.  
Albany, September 18, 1847. 42uf